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动 物 学 研 究 2001, Jun. 22 (3): 216~219 CN 53-1040/Q ISSN 0254-5853
Zoological Research

A New Species of *Menida* Motschulsky from China with a Redescription of *Menida salvazana* Distant (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae)

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Abstract: In this paper, a new species of pentatomid bug *Menida speciosa* Zheng & Xiong, sp. nov., is described from southwestern part of Yunnan Province of China; and the *Menida salvazana* Distant 1921 is redescribed and figured based upon the type material.

Key words: Hemiptera; Pentatomidae; *Menida* Motschulsky; New species; Redescription; China

1 *Menida speciosa* Zheng & Xiong, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

1.1 Type material

Holotype, ♂, China: Yunnan Prov. (Hill Luo-luo-xin-zai-shan, Cai-yang-he Natural Reserve, Simao County, alt. 1 450 m), 21. V. 2000, ZHENG Le-Yi leg. [deposited in Nankai University, Tianjin, China (NKU)]. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same as holotype (NKU); 1 ♂, same locality, alt. 1 550 m, 20. V. 2000, XIONG Jiang leg. (Kunming Institute of Zoology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China); 2 ♀♀, same locality, alt. 1 500 m, 27. V. 2000, BU Wen-Jun leg. (NKU).

1.2 Description

Body oblong, shining and smooth.

Head slightly declivent, dorsally somewhat flat, densely and evenly punctate; bluish black with metallic sheen, centrally with three short yellow longitudinal streaks, one in front and the other two at posterior, and both sides with a small yellow round spot next to compound eye; sometimes apex of tylus yellow. Tylus very slightly longer than jugum, antero-lateral angle broadly rounded, lateral margin of head moderately and smoothly sinuate. Ocelli closer to eyes than to each other. Eyes contingent with pronotum. Antennal segment Ⅰ yellowish brown, apical 1/3 black, segment Ⅱ dorsally black and ventrally yellowish, the remaining segments black, segments Ⅳ and Ⅴ thicker than preceding ones and a little bit compressed. Rostrum yellowish white, apical segment black, reaching apex of forecoxa.

Pronotum only weakly declivent, somewhat flat, distinctly and rather evenly punctate throughout; brownish black or bluish black, mostly with metallic sheen, discally with irregular-shaped narrow yellowish brown or orange brown callosities, variegated among different individuals; sometimes the anterior half of pronotum almost completely yellowish brown leaving calli and adjacent area still bluish black, while an intercallar callose marking, a central one and a pair of lateral transverse callose marking at hind marginal area are more stable, punctures on the yellow callose markings black. Anterior pronotal margin collar-like, narrowly yellowish, centrally concave; antero-lateral margin narrowly explanate, anterior 2/3 whitish yellow; lateral angle rounded, slightly protruding out of hemelytral base, hind margin weakly and broadly con-

收稿日期: 2001-01-08; 修改稿收到日期: 2001-02-20

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cave before scutellum.

Scutellum flat, apical 2/5 moderately narrowed, tongue-shaped, apex broadly rounded; bluish black with metallic sheen, a spot at each basal angle, a median basal spot, and a large yellowish or yellowish brown Y-shaped median marking at posterior half of scutellum, its posterior apex anchor-shaped. Scutellum punctate, punctures on the black background shallower and sparser than those on pronotum, apical portion impunctate.

Hemelytra gradually narrowed apicad. Clavus narrow, black, evenly and densely punctate. Corium with inner margin, basal portion, apical 1/5 and a large exterio-medial marking black; a round impunctate spot behind the latter marking next to medial fracture whitish, the remaining area brownish, paler toward base; punctures on the discal brownish area more sparse and distinct, those on black apical area denser. Apical margin of corium weakly sinuate. Membrane smoky brownish black, apically whitish, forming a large round whitish spot at apex when at repose, area behind corial apical angle with a white spot. Length of part of hemelytral membrane surpassing the posterior margin of the 7th abdominal segment equals to the 5 – 7th abdominal segments in ventral view.

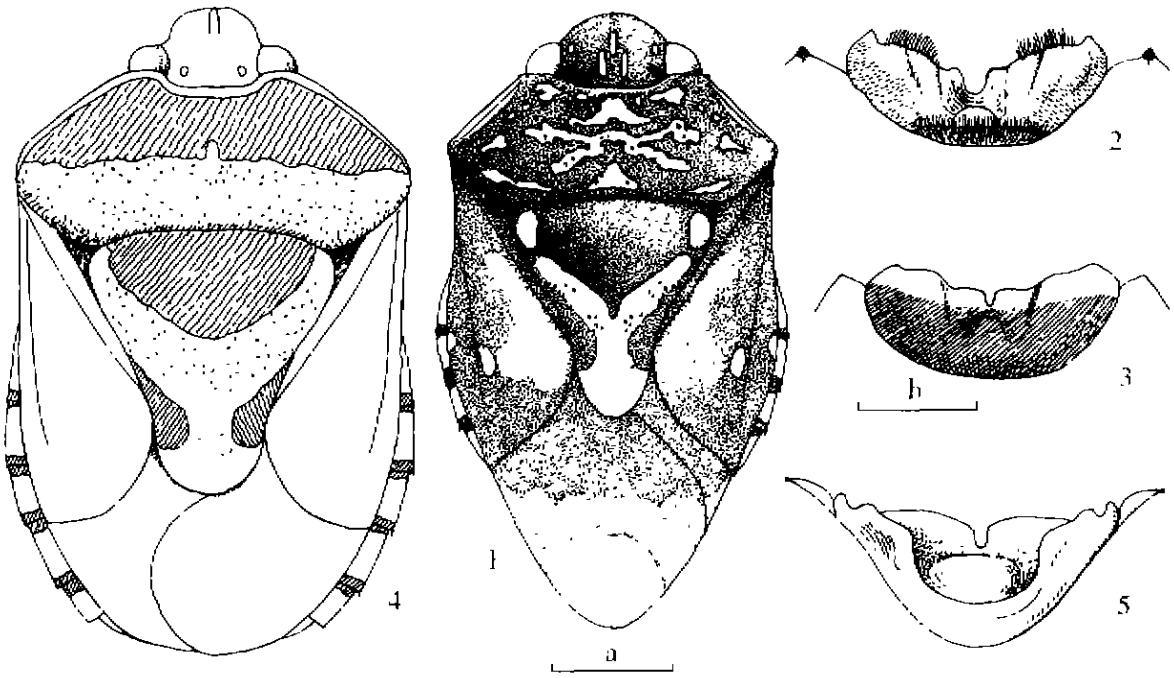
Coxae and femora whitish yellow, apical 1/3 blackish brown; tibia of fore leg black in males, same as other legs in females; tibiae of middle and hind legs whitish yellow, their basal and apical 1/4 black.

Connexivum partly exposed, yellowish white, both apices of each connexival segment black, concolorously punctate.

Body beneath with a lateral bluish black fascia running from head apex to end of abdomen; ventral side of pronotal lateral angle black; thoracic sternum black; pleurum of mesothoracic segment incompletely black, leaving a broad yellow fascia between the above-mentioned lateral black fascia and black sternum, encompassing coxal acetabulae of legs. The 7th abdominal sternum centrally with a large black spot. Basal abdominal spine long and laterally compressed, apex reaching middle of mesocoxa.

Male genital capsule as shown in fig. 2.

Body length 7.5 mm, width 4.0 mm. Head length



Figs. 1 – 5 *Menida* spp.

1 – 2 *Menida speciosa* sp. nov.: 1. dorsal view, 2. male genital capsule; 3 *Menida formosa* (Westwood), male genital capsule; 4 – 5 *Menida salvazana* Distant: 4. dorsal view, 5. male genital capsule. Scale: a = 1.5 mm, b = 0.75 mm.

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0.6 mm, width 1.75 mm. antennal segments length 0.25; 0.5; 0.75; 1.0; 1.0 mm. Pronotal midline length 1.3 mm, width 4.1 mm. Scutellum length 2.7 mm, width 2.5 mm. Corium length 3.75 mm, corial apex to membrane apex 2.0 mm.

1.3 Remarks

Close to *Menida formosa* (Westwood, 1837) in overall color pattern. Differences include: Body larger and a little more elongate, more attenuated posteriorly, hemelytral membrane longer and darker, with more prominent bluish metallic sheen, especially in female individuals; head less declivent, lacking the yellow stripes in the anterior half of jugum; posterior lobe of pronotum with some yellow markings; scutellum longer, dark scutellar basal spot always large, the light-colored spot at lateral angle surrounded by black areas; ventral side of mesothoracic segment not continuously black, the 4 – 6th abdominal sternum without median black spot. Color and form of male genital capsule different (that of *M. formosa* as shown in fig.3).

Collected by sweeping on the undergrowth in seasonal rain forest.

2 *Menida salvazana* Distant, 1921 (Figs. 4 – 5)

Menida salvazana Distant 1921, Entomologist 54: 48.

2.1 Material studied

Holotype ♂ & 1 paratype ♂, Tonkin, Chapa (Vietnam), June 1916, R. V. de Salvaza leg. (British Museum of Natural History, London, England).

2.2 Redescription

Shining and smooth.

Head moderately porrect, slightly declivent, extreme tip and apical margin narrowly ochraceous. Bluish black, with greenish sheen. Tylus reaching same level of jugal apex; jugum apically broad, smoothly and broadly rounded; lateral margin of head sinuate. Eyes touching pronotum. Antennal segment I ochraceous, with a narrow subapical ring brown in color; remaining segments black, with basis of each of these segment yellowish brown. Rostrum reaching hind margin of mesocoxa.

Pronotum moderately flat, very weakly declivent; anterior and lateral margins narrowly callose, eburneus in color; anterior lobe bluish black with metallic sheen, moderately punctate; callar area flat, punctate, only slightly raised over the pronotal surface. Posterior lobe reddish brown, with metallic black punctures sparser than those on anterior lobe, those on posterior margin denser; posterior marginal area blackish; lateral angle rounded, only very slightly protruding out of the hemelytral base.

Scutellum flat, yellow, apical 2/5 moderately narrowed, apex broadly rounded, tinged with orange hue, with sparse black punctures; a large basal semicircular spot and a longitudinal spot at middle of each lateral margin bluish black with metallic sheen.

Clavus narrow, blackish basally, punctures as those on corium, apex reaching about the posterior 3/4 of scutellum. Corium with lateral margin weakly and smoothly curved outward, brown or reddish brown, rather evenly punctate, punctures black with greenish metallic sheen, marginal area with denser punctures, apical margin of corium broadly and curving caudad. Membrane subhyaline, short, only slightly surpassing apex of abdomen. Legs ochraceous, with black punctures denser on femora and sparser on tibiae.

Connexivum ochraceous, both ends of each segment greenish black, concolorously punctate, outer apical angle of each segment sharp but short.

Body beneath ochraceous, smooth and moderately shining, with moderately dense black punctures on ventral side of thorax, and sparser ones on venter. Basal spine of abdomen long, apex a little bit surpassing anterior margin of mesocoxa.

Male genital capsule as shown in fig.5.

Body length (male) 7.9 – 8.3 mm, abdomen width 4.9 mm. Head length 1.8 mm, width 2.3 mm. Antennal segments length 0.35; 0.5; 0.8; 1.0; 1.2 mm. Pronotum midline length 1.8 mm, width 5.2 mm. Scutellum length 3.4 mm, width 3.3 mm.

2.3 Remarks

M. salvazana Distant is closely similar to *Menida*

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ornata Kirkaldy 1909 (described from Yunnan Province of China) judging by the original description of the latter. A study of the *ornata* type will be helpful to find out the relationships between them, including the status of *salvazana* Distant.

Acknowledgements We sincerely thank Mick Webb of British Museum (N.H.) of London for lending us the type material under his care.

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曼蝽属一新种记述及对 *Menida salvazana* Distant 的重新描述
(半翅目：蝽科)

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摘要：描述了半翅目蝽科曼蝽属一新种——华美曼蝽 *Menida speciosa* Zheng & Xiong, sp. nov.，模式产地为云南思茅菜阳河保护区倮倮新寨山；以及根据模式标本重新描述了 *Menida salvazana* Distant 1921。

关键词：半翅目；蝽科；曼蝽属；新种；重新描述；中国

中图分类号：Q969.35　**文献标识码**：A　**文章编号**：0254 - 5853(2001)03 - 0216 - 04

“克洛曲（复方克痛宁）研究”获云南省科学技术二等奖

由中国科学院昆明动物研究所熊郁良、王婉瑜研究员主持的该项研究工作，在国际上首次发明了一种高效、广谱、具有镇痛、戒毒双重作用的新型不成瘾药物——克洛曲。该药以蛇毒神经毒为主，辅以起效快的曲马多、布洛芬，组成一个全面作用于中枢、外周神经传导突触后 Ach 及植物神经系统的新复方制剂，在药效学、药理学及正交试验方面证明均优于国内外现有镇痛药。它克服了神经毒（克痛宁）起效慢、曲马多仅作用于中枢镇痛和可能产生耐药性或会成瘾、布洛芬仅作用于植物神经解热镇痛的缺点，将三条作用途径组成“克洛曲”，充分发挥了各药品的特点，形成起效快、镇痛时间长、高效、广谱、毒性低的新型镇痛药物；该药还具有戒毒作用，且不成瘾，对患者免疫功能及性功能恢复都有显著效果，该工作为毒素研究和应用开创了一条新途径，有关论文在国际会议多次报道并全文刊登，受到好评。

克洛曲作为镇痛药物已经卫生部新药办公室及医药管理局批准并获生产批文，列入部颁试验标准。2000 年已在全国上市，并在云南省及全国部分地区作为戒毒辅助用药推广应用。目前正在进一步补充完善材料，拟报批为戒毒特药。该工作 1998 年经中国科学院组织专家鉴定，达国际先进水平；2000 年获云南省科学技术（科学技术进步类）二等奖。

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